

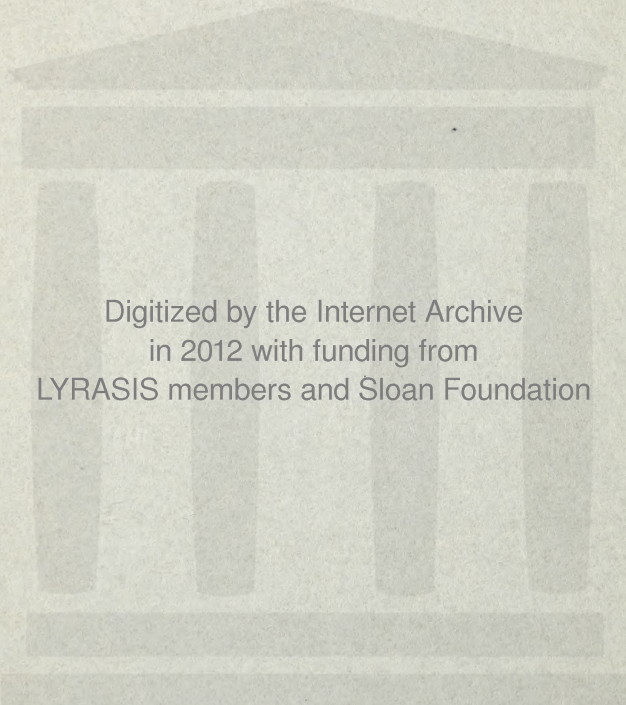
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THE VARIOUS TYPES OF SOUTHERN COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

By

Elizabeth Avery Colton



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# THE VARIOUS TYPES OF SOUTHERN COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

ELIZABETH AVERY COLTON

BULLETIN 2 OF 1916 PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN  
ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

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# THE VARIOUS TYPES OF SOUTHERN COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

ELIZABETH AVERY COLTON,

President of the Southern Association of College Women.

As the term *college* is applied in the South to private secondary schools, "special study" schools, and normal schools, as well as to liberal arts colleges, southern girls often mistake nominal colleges for real colleges. The object of this bulletin, therefore, is to point out the type of education provided at the various institutions in the South calling themselves colleges for women so that southern girls may be able to choose intelligently institutions at which to continue their education. Many will for various reasons still prefer "special study" schools, unrecognized denominational colleges, and normal and industrial colleges; but this report should enable them to know in advance the type of education furnished at the institution selected.

There are in the South a hundred and twenty-four institutions bearing the name *college for women*. These institutions may be roughly grouped under the following heads: (1) Standard Colleges; (2) Approximate Colleges; (3) Normal and Industrial Colleges; (4) Junior Colleges; (5) "Unclassifiable" Colleges, and (6) Nominal and Imitation Colleges.

I shall explain in turn the general nature of the work done by each group as a whole; and whenever possible I shall state the individual characteristics of each institution in the group.<sup>2</sup>

## I. STANDARD COLLEGES<sup>3</sup>—*colleges of liberal arts belonging to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.*

The object of a college of liberal arts is "general intellectual

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<sup>2</sup>The data in this BULLETIN is based mainly on catalogues with announcements for 1915-'16; in a few cases catalogues with announcements for 1916-'17 were secured before this went to press.

<sup>3</sup>For distinction between standard colleges and Methodist "Class A" colleges, see page 26.

training and moral enlightenment.”<sup>4</sup> These colleges, therefore, have as their purpose the subjecting of their students to the several kinds of mental discipline—“in philosophy; in some one of the great sciences; in some one of the great languages which carry the thought of the world; in history and in politics, which is its framework—which will give one valid naturalization as a citizen of the world of thought, the world of educated men.”<sup>4</sup> Students who wish technical training in industrial subjects, in methods of teaching, or in fine arts, should choose normal schools or “conservatories”; but those who wish “general intellectual discipline narrowed to no one vocation or calling”<sup>4</sup> should go to a college of liberal arts.

The following data in regard to the seven standard colleges for women in the South may help prospective college students in their choice of a college.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE.....*Decatur, Ga.*

“Presbyterian in its influence.” Admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1907. Beginning with 1912 its degree represents four years of college work. Confers only the A.B. degree. Only college for women in Georgia whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women. (For standard college entrance requirements, see page 25.)

Endowment in 1916 .....	\$186,000
Volumes in library (well selected) about.....	7,500
Regular college students .....	219
Irregular and special students .....	84

CONVERSE COLLEGE.....*Spartanburg, S. C.*

Non-sectarian. Admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1912. Beginning with 1914 its A.B. degree represents four years of college work. Only college for women in South Carolina whose graduates (beginning with 1912) are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women. [The B. Mus. degree does not admit to membership in the Southern Association of College women.] (For standard college entrance requirements, see page 25.)

<sup>4</sup>Wilson, Woodrow: *What Is a College For?* in *Rice's College and the Future*, pages 88-106.



Endowment in 1916 .....	\$111,776.11
(To be collected by January, 1917, \$55,733.89.)	
Volumes in library (well selected) .....	7,000
Regular college students .....	158
Fine arts, irregular, and special students .....	175

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN....*Tallahassee, Fla.*

Admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1915. Beginning with 1917 its degrees will represent four years of work above the high school. But as Florida State College requires no foreign language for admission to its B.S. course<sup>5</sup> and as graduates of its affiliated Normal School are admitted to the junior class of the B.S. course of the College, it is doubtful whether its B.S. degree will be recognized by the Southern Association of College Women in 1917.<sup>6</sup> This institution is, however, well-equipped and is supported by the State on the same basis as the University of Florida.

Volumes in library .....	8,500
Regular college students .....	105
Normal school, special, and high school students .....	368

GOUCHER COLLEGE .....

*Baltimore, Md.*

Formerly Woman's College of Baltimore. Founded by Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church. Only college for women in Maryland whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women; and only college for women in the South which has yet been recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. (For standard college entrance requirements, see page 25.)

Endowment in 1916 .....	\$846,555
Volumes in library .....	20,000
Regular college students .....	475
Unclassified students .....	23

H. SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE, *New Orleans, La.*

Non-sectarian. Founded in 1886, coördinate with Tulane University. Member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States since 1903. Only college for women in Louisiana whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women. (For standard college entrance requirements, see page 25.)

<sup>5</sup>For standard college entrance requirements, see page 25.

<sup>6</sup>For conditions on which colleges are recognized by the Southern Association of College Women, see page 27.

Endowment (productive) .....	\$2,250,000
(Non-productive, including present plant, \$1,500,000.)	
Volumes in library .....	15,000
(Library of Tulane and libraries in city are open to students.)	
Regular college students in 1915 .....	158
Regular art, education, and music students.....	129
Special and "studio" students .....	126

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE.....*Lynchburg, Va.*

Admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1902. Placed on the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation in 1907; but in 1909 for denominational reasons withdrew. Only woman's college of the Methodist "Class-A" group<sup>7</sup> that has yet been recognized by any non-sectarian educational agency as a standard college. Randolph-Macon and Westhampton are the only colleges in Virginia whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women. (For standard college requirements, see page 25.)

Endowment .....	\$382,730
Volumes in library .....	15,000
Regular college students .....	518
Irregular and special students .....	92

WESTHAMPTON COLLEGE .....*Richmond, Va.*

Baptist; coördinate with Richmond College, which was admitted to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1910. Westhampton and Randolph-Macon are the only colleges for women in Virginia whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Southern Association of College Women.

Endowment in 1915, approximately .....	\$250,000
(Its share in Richmond College endowment in 1915-'16.)	
Volumes in library used by Westhampton students.....	20,000
Regular college students .....	114
Special students .....	3

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<sup>7</sup>For distinction between standard colleges and Methodist "Class A" Colleges, see page 26.



II. APPROXIMATE COLLEGES—*colleges of liberal arts not sufficiently well organized and not sufficiently equipped in 1915-'16 to conform to all the regulations of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, but offering four years of work which might justly entitle especially good students to graduate standing in first class institutions.*<sup>8</sup>

The main distinctions between the institutions here characterized as "approximate colleges" and the standard colleges of Group I are: (1) That these colleges maintain preparatory departments; (2) that they have a larger proportion of special-study pupils; (3) that they have poorer library and laboratory equipment,<sup>9</sup> and (4) that they do not pay as good salaries, and, therefore, as a rule, do not secure as many professors distinguished for creative and research work.

The entrance requirements, however, of the colleges in this group are as good as the entrance requirements of the colleges in Group I. In fact, Sweet Briar and Tennessee College do not allow any substitution for the second foreign language requirement, and so conform more closely to the admission requirements of the best eastern colleges for women than any other colleges for women in the South.

The data given below may be of interest to prospective college students who cannot afford to go to a standard northern or southern college, or who for denominational reasons prefer an approximate college.

BAYLOR COLLEGE .....Belton, Texas.

Baptist. Graduates of 1915 are the first who presented as much as fourteen entrance units. Since 1911 Baylor University has given full credit for all work done at Baylor College; and last September several 1915 juniors were admitted to the senior class of the University of Texas.

<sup>8</sup>In a few cases graduates of colleges in this group have done excellent work in graduate schools of standard institutions; but this does not indicate that the approximate college concerned is equal in standing to the university accepting one or two of its most brilliant graduates. A bright student from a poorly equipped college is able to do better work than a mediocre student from the best equipped college. Compare San Antonio College, page 16.

<sup>9</sup>The Specialist in Higher Education in a recent report on North Carolina colleges states that the laboratory equipment of Meredith College and of Salem is "only elementary"; a similar investigation of the other colleges in this group would no doubt reveal a similar weakness in all.

Endowment .....	Apparently None
Volumes in library .....	5,900
Regular college students .....	130
Preparatory, special, and special study pupils.....	360

HOLLINS COLLEGE.....*Hollins, Va.*

Privately owned. Graduates of 1913 are the first who presented fourteen entrance units; but in two cases students who graduated from Hollins before 1913 and taught for several years did excellent graduate work at Radcliffe. (See footnote, page 7.) Hollins still keeps up the custom of awarding department certificates in various subjects. Practical work in art is counted toward a degree.

Endowment .....	Self-supporting
Volumes in library "over".....	6,000
College students .....	106
Preparatory, special, and irregular students .....	112

HOOD COLLEGE .....

*Frederick, Md.*

Reformed Church. Graduates of 1911 were the first who presented as much as fourteen entrance units. The President of Hood reports that two sophomores have since 1911 received full credit at Smith.

Endowment .....	\$43,000
Volumes in library "about".....	6,000
Regular college students .....	80
Preparatory, special, and special-study pupils.....	234

MEREDITH COLLEGE.....*Raleigh, N. C.*

Baptist. Only college for women in North Carolina that has yet had graduates<sup>10</sup> who presented fourteen *recorded* units for entrance; and from statistics compiled by the Specialist in Higher Education and published by the North Carolina Department of Education, Meredith appears to be the only college for women in the State that keeps excellent records both of entrance credits and of college work. A 1913 graduate and a 1914 graduate did excellent work in graduate courses at Radcliffe in 1913-'14 and in 1914-'15, respectively.

Endowment (productive) .....	\$121,843.18
(Non-productive, including bequests, \$58,050.00.)	
Volumes in library .....	5,346.00
(State and Raney libraries are used by students.)	
Regular college students .....	135
Special college students .....	4
Preparatory and resident music and art students.....	113
Non-resident music and art students.....	150

<sup>10</sup>Graduates of 1915 were the first who presented fourteen entrance units.



SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE.....Sweet Briar, Va.

Not controlled by any denominational body. Entrance requirements identical with those of best northern colleges for women (see page 25.) One Sweet Briar graduate has entered the Cornell Medical College and another is doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins; but of much greater significance than the admission of its graduates, in individual cases, to the graduate schools of universities is the formal agreement of Vassar to give full credit for work done at Sweet Briar *through the freshman year*.

Endowment (productive) .....	None
Volumes in library (well selected) .....	4,500
Regular college students .....	100
Preparatory and irregular students .....	105

SALEM COLLEGE.....Winston-Salem, N. C.

Moravian. As the 1917 graduates of Salem will be the first who presented fourteen entrance units, alumnae of Salem have not yet been admitted to graduate registration at northern universities. One 1914 graduate received at Wellesley only thirteen<sup>11</sup> hours advanced credit, mainly on examination; but Wellesley is much stricter about giving advanced credit than any *university* in the country.

Endowment .....	\$204,000
Volumes in library (usable) .....	8,500
Regular college students .....	89
Special college students .....	21
Preparatory and "department" students .....	407

TENNESSEE COLLEGE.....Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Baptist. Did not grant A.B. degree till 1912, when it represented four years of work above fourteen entrance units. Lacks only one-half unit of having entrance requirements identical with those of best eastern colleges for women (see page 25.) One 1912 graduate was admitted to graduate registration at Radcliffe, where for two years she has made excellent records; one 1915 graduate is doing excellent graduate work at Vanderbilt this year.

Endowment (productive) .....	None
Volumes in library .....	3,000
Regular college students .....	63
Special college students .....	5
Preparatory, elementary, and special students.....	145

<sup>11</sup>One hour of this was still provisional in July, 1915.

## WESLEYAN COLLEGE.....Macon, Ga.

Methodist. The 1912 graduates of Wesleyan were the first who presented fourteen entrance units. Rated by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church in the same class with its "A" colleges for men. (For distinction between Methodist "Class A" colleges and standard colleges, see page 26.) Graduate registration has been promised by Teachers College to alumnae of Wesleyan since 1912; "conditional" and provisional graduate registration has also been promised by the University of Chicago to graduates since 1912.

Endowment in 1915-'16 approximately equivalent to.....	\$166,800
Volumes in library "about" .....	5,500
Regular college students .....	162
Preparatory, special, and special-study pupils .....	304

(Non-resident music students are included.)

### III. NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES—*institutions organized primarily for the purpose of giving training in industrial subjects and in methods of teaching.*

Some normal schools are "turning aside from their definite and important function"—the technical training of teachers to carry on the work of elementary education—"in the effort to transform themselves," according to Dr. Pritchett,<sup>12</sup> "into weak colleges; but it should be borne in mind that normal and industrial colleges are not, and cannot, in the strict sense of the term, be colleges of liberal arts. It is therefore impossible to rate these institutions on the same basis as liberal arts colleges.

Those who wish a liberal college education should go to a college of that type; but those who wish to major in domestic science, domestic art, and in manual training, and who wish special training in methods of teaching, will find the normal and industrial colleges named below better equipped for this type of work than colleges of liberal arts.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.....Denton, Texas.

MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE,

Columbus, Miss.

NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

Greensboro, N. C.

<sup>12</sup>Transforming Normal Schools Into Colleges in the Seventh Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation, pages 149-152.



NORMAL SCHOOL OF FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE,

*Tallahassee, Fla.*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.....*Farmville, Va.*

WINTHROP NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

*Rock Hill, S. C.*

The Virginia State Normal School for Women seems to be the only one of the above that has held rigidly to the distinct function of a normal school; this is probably largely due to the fact that Virginia has for many years had a standard college for women (even though denominational) whereas South Carolina has had a standard college for women only since 1912, and Mississippi and North Carolina have not yet had any separate college for women recognized by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

IV. JUNIOR COLLEGES—*institutions offering the first two years of college work.*

Many of the institutions in this group are still only poor preparatory schools with poor music and art departments, but they deserve some credit for having reduced their *claims* from four years of college work to two. I have arranged them in groups, which, however, do not indicate the relative rank of these institutions; for some in the last group are far ahead of a number in some of the preceding groups.

1. Junior Colleges recognized by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

NONE.

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States voted in November, 1915, to admit institutions to membership as junior colleges on the following conditions:

1. The college work must be the essential part of the curriculum of any institution recognized as a junior college; therefore, junior colleges must publish in their annual catalogues a classified list of all their students.

2. If a preparatory department is maintained, its work must be approved by the Association.

3. The minimum requirements for admission to the college classes must correspond with the present requirements of this Association.

4. For graduation from the junior college, the student must complete satisfactorily thirty *year*, or sixty *semester*, hours of work

equivalent to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of colleges belonging to this association.

5. No junior college shall confer a degree; a junior college diploma may be awarded.

6. The number of teachers, their training, the amount of work assigned them, the number of college students, the resources and equipment of the junior college are vital factors in fixing the standard of an institution and must be considered by the Executive Committee in recommending any institution for membership. On these points, therefore, the Executive Committee shall issue recommendations from time to time for the purpose of informing institutions seeking membership in the Association concerning conditions to be met.<sup>13</sup>

2. Institutions formally recognized as Junior Colleges by standard colleges and universities.

(a) By the University of Missouri:

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.....	<i>Columbia, Mo.</i>
COTTEY COLLEGE.....	<i>Nevada, Mo.</i>
HARDIN COLLEGE.....	<i>Mexico, Mo.</i>
HOWARD-PAYNE COLLEGE.....	<i>Fayette, Mo.</i>
LINDENWOOD COLLEGE.....	<i>St. Charles, Mo.</i>
STEPHENS COLLEGE.....	<i>Columbia, Mo.</i>
SYNODICAL COLLEGE.....	<i>Fulton, Mo.</i>
WILLIAM WOODS COLLEGE.....	<i>Fulton, Mo.</i>

The University of Missouri requires all junior colleges accredited by it to offer two years of college work under the following conditions: (1) Students shall not be permitted to carry for credit more than sixteen hours of work a week; (2) classes must not be crowded and teachers must not have an excessive amount or variety of work; (3) all college teachers should have had training equivalent to four years of standard college work; (4) there must be a laboratory for physical science and one for biological science adequately equipped, and sufficiently large for individual work on the part of student; there must be adequate library equipment; (6) the instruction given must be satisfactory.

Since an inspector appointed by the University reports on all the above points before a junior college is accredited, the only marked distinction between the different institutions in

<sup>13</sup>Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Association of Colleges of the Southern States, page 84.



this group is in the proportion of college students to the total number. Several do not publish a classified list of students, which presumably indicates an extremely small proportion of regular college students; Stephens apparently leads in the number and proportion of students in regular college classes.

(b) By Transylvania College and by the State University of Kentucky:

HAMILTON COLLEGE.....*Lexington, Ky.*

Junior college students, 42; college preparatory, 75; grammar school and special students, 48. Six members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges in addition to foreign and university training of the teacher of French. Preparatory work of Hamilton is accredited by Vassar. Hamilton and Kentucky College, apparently the two best equipped and best organized institutions south of Missouri offering junior college courses, are especially recommended by the Southern Association of College Women because they clearly state in their catalogues that examinations are required for advanced standing in some colleges. In fact no southern institution has been accredited as a junior college by eastern colleges for women.

3. Institutions classed as Junior Colleges by the Methodist Board of Education.

BLACKSTONE COLLEGE.....*Blackstone, Va.*

Students not classified. Four members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges. Still registered as a *secondary school* by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Announced in 1915 its intention of becoming a junior college.

[HOWARD-PAYNE COLLEGE. See page 12.]

LOGAN COLLEGE.....*Russelville, Ky.*

Students not classified. The statement on page 21 of its 1915-'16 catalogue to the effect that its "graduates may enter without examination the Junior Class of standard colleges" is misleading. No standard college in the South reported Logan as an accredited junior college last October. (Compare Hamilton College above.) Three members of the faculty of Logan hold degrees from standard colleges.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE.....*Mansfield, La.*

Students not classified. Courses of study very indefinite. Appears to be doing mainly preparatory and special-study work.

MARTIN COLLEGE.....*Pulaski, Tenn*

The 1915 catalogue reported 16 "regular" students in courses above preparatory work and 23 regular students in third and fourth year preparatory work. Total number of students, 213. Awards a junior college diploma. Three members of Martin faculty hold degrees from standard colleges; a fourth with a degree from Emory has done some work at Chicago and Columbia.

#### 4. Institutions rated as Junior Colleges by the State Board of Education of Virginia.

MARION COLLEGE.....*Marion, Va.*

College students, 13; total number, 132. Classification of students indicates that it may improve. Two members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges.

MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY.....*Staunton, Va.*

Students not classified. College preparatory course tentatively accredited by Vassar. Eight members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges. Seems to be one of the best "finishing" schools in the South rather than a junior college; its training, however, is superior to that of most of the institutions in this group.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE.....*Petersburg, Va.*

Students not classified. Only seven of its students in 1915 carried as many as four college subjects, counting domestic science and domestic art as college subjects. Two members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges. The President "prides himself on having a school of the best ante-bellum traditions."<sup>14</sup> This characterizes its work better than the designation *junior college*.

STONEWALL JACKSON INSTITUTE.....*Abingdon, Va.*

The announcement for 1915-'16 contained no list of students or of faculty.

SULLINS COLLEGE.....*Bristol, Va.*

Suspended for second semester of 1915-'16. May rebuild later.

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<sup>14</sup>Sargents' Handbook of Private Schools (1915), page 147.



VIRGINIA COLLEGE.....Roanoke, Va.

College students, 42; total, 160. Preparatory work tentatively accredited, but not yet tested, by Vassar. (See Hamilton College, page 13.) Six members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges.

VIRGINIA INTERMONT COLLEGE.....Bistol, Va.

College students, 62; total, 173. Graduates of 1915 were admitted to junior class of Westhampton on probation. Three members of its faculty hold degree from standard colleges, and a fourth has had foreign training in addition to a degree from Stetson University.

# 5. Institutions of varying standard calling themselves Junior Colleges.

ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE.....Vicksburg, Miss.

Students not classified. As only one student completed the "Junior College Course" in 1915, it is evidently at present a preparatory school rather than a junior college. Two members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges.

ANDREW COLLEGE.....Cuthbert, Ga.

Students not classified. Colleges of faculty not given. Whole catalogue rather vague. Appears to be doing preparatory and *nominal* junior college work.

CRESCENT COLLEGE.....Eureka Springs, Ark.

Junior college students, 12; total, 86. Five members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges. One 1915 graduate is reported as having received sixty hours advanced credit at the University of Missouri.

HILLMAN COLLEGE.....Clinton, Miss.

Students not classified. No members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges; and as it allows piano, voice, and expression to be substituted for language courses in the third and fourth year of its secondary school course, and to be substituted for Latin and Mathematics in its so-called "college" courses, it is neither a good preparatory school nor a junior college.

KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.....Danville, Ky.

Junior college students, 11; preparatory, 50; "literary," specials, elementary, etc., 163; faculty, six hold degrees from standard colleges. Preparatory certificate admits to Mt. Holyoke, where six stu-

dents have done satisfactory work. Preparatory work tentatively accredited, but not yet tested, by Vassar. (See Hamilton College, page 13.)

LEXINGTON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.....*Lexington, Mo.*

Students not classified. Faculty, one holds a degree from a standard college. From its catalogue it appears to be mainly a preparatory school and nominal college.

LOUISBURG COLLEGE.....*Louisburg, N. C.*

Students not classified. Faculty, colleges not stated. Apparently mainly engaged in preparatory and "special study" work.

MARGARET COLLEGE.....*Versailles, Ky.*

Students not classified. Faculty, five held degrees from standard colleges in 1914-'15. Good college preparatory and junior college courses outlined in catalogue.

MILLERSBURG COLLEGE.....*Millersburg, Ky.*

Students not classified. Faculty, announcement of training not clear; apparently no graduates of a standard college. Until 1915-'16 was merely a preparatory school calling itself "a college." Announces in its 1915 catalogue that it is reorganizing as a junior college.

MISSISSIPPI SYNODICAL COLLEGE.....*Holly Springs, Miss.*

Students not classified. Faculty, no graduates of standard colleges. Too many subjects crowded into each year to do even good preparatory work.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE.....*San Antonio, Tex.*

Students, no list. Faculty, apparently no graduates of a standard college. A few of its graduates, however, have been admitted to the junior class of the University of Texas. But bright *high school* graduates might be able to do good junior and senior elective work in courses not dependent on preliminary courses in the same subject.



V. UNCLASSIFIABLE COLLEGES—*institutions of varying standard publishing in 1915 a classified list of students and a faculty list with as many as three holding degrees from standard colleges.*<sup>15</sup>

Some of these institutions are new; others are in a state of transition, or evolution; and all outline in their catalogues courses of study that imitate closely those of standard colleges. It is therefore impossible to give an accurate rating of the relative value of their 1916 degrees, or of the degrees that those entering in 1916 will receive. A student who chooses one of these colleges would have more difficulty in getting credit at the best colleges and universities than students from the approximate colleges of Group II.

ANDERSON COLLEGE.....*Anderson, S. C.*

Opened in 1912.

ATHENS COLLEGE.....*Athens, Ala.*

For distinction between standard colleges and Methodist "Class A" colleges, see page 26. Its 1914 degree represented apparently less than two years of college work.

BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE.....*Forsyth, Ga.*

Its 1914 degree represented apparently less than two years of college work.

BRENAU COLLEGE.....*Gainesville, Ga.*

Its 1914 degree was estimated in one of my former reports as being approximately equivalent to one year of college work. From its May, 1915, Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 4, it still seems to be more of a "special study" school than a college in the strict sense of the term. The number registered as regular college students in 1915 was 131; the total number, including 76 summer school students, was 450.

<sup>15</sup>The fact that any number of the members of the faculty of an institution hold degrees from standard colleges does not necessarily imply that an institution is even an approximate college; but an institution that does *not* have at least six experienced professors in addition to several instructors with degrees from standard colleges cannot hope for recognition as a standard college.

CENTRAL COLLEGE\*.....*Conway, Ark.*

COKER COLLEGE\*.....*Hartsville, S. C.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE\*.....*Columbia, S. C.*

Only two unconditioned freshmen in 1915-'16 catalogue. For distinction between standard colleges and Methodist "Class A" colleges, see page 26.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE.....*Salem, Va.*

Elizabeth College, Charlotte, N. C., was combined last fall with Roanoke Woman's College, Salem, Va. The 1914 degree of Elizabeth was approximately equivalent to one year of college work; its standard should be improved by its uniting with Roanoke.

FLORA McDONALD COLLEGE\*.....*Red Springs, N. C.*

Good domestic science laboratory; poor college records.<sup>16</sup>

GALLOWAY COLLEGE\*.....*Searcy, Ark.*

Especially commended for its honest advertisements. The greatest weakness in its curriculum seems to be its failure to give a "college" course in English composition.

GREENSBORO COLLEGE.....*Greensboro, N. C.*

Its 1914 degree possibly represented in some cases the equivalent of two years of college work. The Specialist in Higher Education reports that its college records are "fair," but that it keeps no record of entrance credits, and that it allows conditions amounting to a year's work. Endowment, \$100,000; volumes in library, 3,400; laboratory, only elementary. For distinction between Methodist "Class A" colleges and standard colleges, see page 26.

GREENVILLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE\*.....*Greenville, S. C.*

JUDSON COLLEGE\*.....*Marion, Ala.*

LANDER COLLEGE\*.....*Lander, S. C.*

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE\*.....*Abingdon, Va.*

For distinction between Methodist "Class A" colleges and standard colleges, see page 26.

MARYLAND COLLEGE.....*Lutherville, Md.*

Its 1915 degree did not represent any college work; it still seems to be a finishing school with a good music course.

\*Its 1914 degree was possibly approximately equivalent to one year of college work.

<sup>16</sup>It is probable that many other colleges in this group have poor entrance and college records; but the Specialist in Higher Education has examined the records only of Flora MacDonald, Greensboro, and Queens, in this group.



NOTRE DAME COLLEGE\*.....*Baltimore, Md.*

Apparently belongs in this group, but publishes no list of college students and does not state from what colleges the members of its faculty hold degrees.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE\*.....*Charlotte, N. C.*

The Specialist in Higher Education reports that its college records are "fair"; that its entrance credits since 1914 are recorded; that its laboratory is good; that the number of volumes in its library is less than 1,000; and that it has no endowment.<sup>17</sup>

SHORTER COLLEGE.....*Rome, Ga.*

Its 1914 degree represented less than two years of college work.

TEXAS WOMAN'S COLLEGE.....*Fort Worth, Tex.*

A new institution, successor of Polytechnic College.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF ALABAMA.....*Montgomery, Ala.*

For distinction between Methodist "Class A" colleges and standard colleges, see page 26.

VI. IMITATION AND NOMINAL COLLEGES—*institutions that are either preparatory schools calling themselves colleges, or a combination of preparatory and "special study" schools offering imitation college courses.*

The imitation colleges in this group differ chiefly from the institutions in Group V in that they are either not sufficiently well organized to publish a classified roll of students or in not having even as many as three members of their respective faculties with degrees from standard colleges.<sup>18</sup> It is not probable that the 1916 graduates of any institution in this group would receive any advanced credit at such colleges as Vassar and Wellesley. And the institutions in this group characterized as "nominal colleges" are not even good preparatory schools.

BELHAVEN COLLEGIATE AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

*Jackson, Miss.*

Mainly a preparatory and "finishing" school.

<sup>17</sup>Compare footnote on page 18.

<sup>18</sup>See note, page 17.

BETHEL COLLEGE.....*Hopkinsville, Ky.*  
Nominal College.

BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE.....*Blue Mountain, Miss.*  
Nominal College.

BUFORD COLLEGE.....*Nashville, Tenn.*  
Nominal College. Repeats entrance "requirements" in Latin and Mathematics in its freshman and sophomore years. No member of its faculty holds a degree from a standard college; but in its 1915 catalogue the "Professor of Literature, Egnlish, Ancient and Modern Languages" is accorded the following degree from the University of Chicago:

Miss ..... , M.E., A.B.

The Examiner of the University of Chicago, however, states that this person was merely an "unclassified" summer school and correspondence course student. The statement on page 39 of its catalogue in regard to the use of the laboratories of Vanderbilt University is also inaccurate. It has, however, discontinued one of the customs characteristic of weak private schools; it no longer publishes "testimonials" in its catalogue.

CAROLINA COLLEGE.....*Maxton, N. C.*  
Nominal College.

CENTENARY "COLLEGE-CONSERVATORY"...*Cleveland, Tenn.*  
Preparatory, finishing school, and nominal college courses.

CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.....*Lexington, Mo.*  
Preparatory, "special study," and imitation college courses.

CHICORA COLLEGE.....*Columbia, S. C.*  
Chicora College, Greenville, S. C., was consolidated with College for Women at Columbia, S. C., in the fall of 1915. The 1914 degree of Chicora was approximately equivalent to one year of college work. Offers preparatory, "special study," and imitation college courses. Apparently no member of its faculty holds a degree from a standard college.

CHOWAN COLLEGE<sup>19</sup>.....*Murfreesboro, N. C.*  
Three members of its faculty hold degrees from standard colleges, but it does not publish a classified list of students. Preparatory, special study, and imitation college courses.

<sup>19</sup>Its 1914 degree was possibly equivalent to one year of college work.



CLAREMONT COLLEGE.....*Hickory, N. C.*

Poor preparatory school.

COX COLLEGE<sup>20</sup> .....*College Park, Ga.*

In spite of statements on pages 20, 22, and 35 of its 1915 catalogue, Cox is *not* a standard college. Two members of its "college" faculty hold degrees from standard colleges, and one member of its academy faculty has a standard degree. Its students, however, are not classified; 124 are recorded as "literary," and 409 "conservatory." It confers four degrees. Preparatory, special study, and imitation college courses.

DAVENPORT COLLEGE.....*Lenoir, N. C.*

In exceptional cases students have received as much as twenty-seven hours advanced credit at Trinity and at Meredith. Preparatory and imitation college courses; but does not confer degrees.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE.....*Franklin, Ky.*

A poor preparatory school, apparently.

FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY.....*St. Louis, Mo.*

On page 8 of its 1915 catalogue is the statement that its "requirements for graduation are similar to those of Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Smith, and Vassar," but Professor Elliff, high school visitor of the University of Missouri, in a letter dated May 27, 1916, writes as follows: "This institution, while a university in name, is a fairly good high school, giving now and then a few courses of college rank. It is not a standard junior college in any sense. \* \* \* In fact it is not on our list of accredited high schools."

GRENADA COLLEGE.....*Grenada, Miss.*

Nominal college.

HOWARD COLLEGE.....*Gallatin, Tenn.*

Apparently a poor preparatory school.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.....*LaGrange, Ga.*

Preparatory, special study and imitation college courses. Students classified.

LIMESTONE COLLEGE.....*Gaffney, S. C.*

Colleges from which members of faculty hold degrees, not stated; students classified. Preparatory, special study and imitation college courses.

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<sup>20</sup>Its 1914 degree was possibly equivalent to one year of college work.

LITTLETON COLLEGE.....*Littleton, N. C.*  
Preparatory School.

MT. ST. AGNES COLLEGE.....*Mt. Washington, Md.*  
No list of students and the training of the "resident" members of its faculty is not stated.

OXFORD COLLEGE.....*Oxford, N. C.*  
Students extremely irregular; no students apparently in its A.B. course. Preparatory and special study courses combined with a little imitation college work.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE.....*Belmont, N. C.*  
No list either of students or of faculty. Apparently engaged mainly in preparatory work.

SAYRE COLLEGE.....*Lexington, Ky.*  
Preparatory school.

SOULE COLLEGE.....*Murfreesboro, Tenn.*  
Preparatory school.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.....*LaGrange, Ga.*  
Preparatory and nominal college courses.

ST. GENEVIEVE'S COLLEGE.....*Asheville, N. C.*  
No list either of faculty or of students; therefore presumably mainly engaged in preparatory work.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.....*Emmitsburg, Md.*  
Apparently preparatory and imitation college work.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.....*Dallas, Tex.*  
Faculty apparently well-trained, but as it publishes no list of students it is presumably mainly engaged in preparatory and special study work. Some of its graduates, however, have been admitted to the junior class of the University of Texas. (Compare San Antonio College, page 16.)

SUMMERLAND COLLEGE.....*Batesburg, S. C.*  
Preparatory and nominal college courses.



TEXAS FAIREMONT SEMINARY.....*Weatherford, Tex.*  
Preparatory and nominal college courses.

TEXAS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.....*Milford, Tex.*  
Preparatory and imitation college courses.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF DUE WEST.....*Due West, S. C.*  
Preparatory and imitation college courses.

The following institutions failed to respond to repeated requests for catalogues; but their previous catalogues indicate that if they are still in existence they belong in this group:

ALABAMA BRENAU COLLEGE.....*Eufaula, Ala.*  
ALABAMA SYNODICAL COLLEGE.....*Talladega, Ala.*  
ARCADIA COLLEGE.....*Arcadia, Mo.*  
BEAUMONT COLLEGE.....*Harrodsburg, Ky.*  
BOSCOBEL COLLEGE.....*Nashville, Tenn.*  
CARR BURDETTE CARLTON COLLEGE.....*Sherman, Tex.*  
CENTRAL COLLEGE.....*Tuscaloosa, Ala.*  
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE....*French Camp, Miss.*  
CHAPEL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.....*Chapel Hill, Tex.*  
LINWOOD COLLEGE.....*Gastonia, N. C.*  
LIBERTY COLLEGE.....*Glasgow, Ky.*  
MARION SEMINARY.....*Marion, Ala.*  
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, *Jackson, Tenn.*  
NORTH TEXAS COLLEGE (KIDD KEY CONSERVATORY),  
*Sherman, Tex.*  
PORT GIBSON FEMALE COLLEGE.....*Port Gibson, Miss.*  
ROGERSVILLE SYNODICAL COLLEGE.....*Rogersville, Tenn.*  
STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.....*Statesville, N. C.*  
SWITZER COLLEGE.....*Itasca, Tex.*  
TUSCALOOSA COLLEGE.....*Tuscaloosa, Ala.*  
WHITWORTH COLLEGE.....*Brookhaven, Miss.*

## College Preparatory and "Finishing" Schools

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A certificate of graduation from any of the college preparatory schools cited below, or a diploma from any of these schools that offer a "General Course," is of greater value than a degree from any of the imitation or nominal colleges mentioned in Group VI.

ASHEVILLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.....	Asheville, N. C.
ASHLEY HALL*.....	Charleston, S. C.
BIRMINGHAM SEMINARY.....	Birmingham, Ala.
CHATHAM EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE.....	Chatham, Va.
ELLETTS (MISS) SCHOOL*.....	Richmond, Va.
EL PASO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS*.....	El Paso, Tex.
FAIRMONT SCHOOL.....	Monteagle, Tenn.
FASSIFERN SCHOOL*.....	Hendersonville, N. C.
GIRLS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL*.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
HUTCHINSON'S (MISS) SCHOOL*.....	Memphis, Tenn.
KENTUCKY HOME SCHOOL*.....	Louisville, Ky.
LUCY COBB INSTITUTE.....	Athens, Ga.
MARGARET ALLEN SCHOOL*.....	Birmingham, Ala.
MARGARET BOOTH SCHOOL*.....	Montgomery, Ala.
MULHOLLAND SCHOOL*.....	San Antonio, Tex.
PAPE SCHOOL*.....	Savannah, Ga.
PEACE INSTITUTE.....	Raleigh, N. C.
RANDOLPH-MACON INSTITUTE.....	Danville, Va.
SCIENCE HILL SCHOOL*.....	Shelbyville, Ky.
SILLIMAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.....	Clinton, La.
SOUTHERN SEMINARY*.....	Buena Vista, Va.
ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL.....	Charlottesville, Va.
ST. HILDA'S HALL.....	Charlestown, W. Va.
ST. MARY'S HALL.....	San Antonio, Tex.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL*.....	Memphis, Tenn.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.....	Raleigh, N. C.
STUART HALL.....	Staunton, Va.
WASHINGTON SEMINARY*.....	Atlanta, Ga.
WARD BELMONT SCHOOL*.....	Nashville, Tenn.
WHITIS (THE) SCHOOL*.....	Austin, Tex.

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\*On the secondary school list of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States or accredited in 1915-'16 by Smith, Vassar, or Wellesley.



## Standard College Entrance Requirements

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The entrance requirements to the bachelor of arts course of standard colleges in the South vary slightly; but a student who creditably completes the following amount of secondary school work should be prepared for unconditioned entrance to the freshman class of any college or university, North or South.

*English.* Four years of high school work according to the conditions suggested by the Committee on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English.

*History.* A full year course in either Ancient, English, or American History.

*Latin.* Four years (it usually takes five) of work, including, in addition to prose composition, four books of *Cæsar*; Cicero's four orations against Catiline, the one for the Manilian Law, and the one for Archias; and the first six books of Vergil's *Æneid*.

*Mathematics.* Three years of work, covering algebra, through the progressions (two years), and plane geometry (one year), including original exercises.

*French.* Two years of work, which should include the reading of from 400 to 600 pages of graduated texts and easy modern prose.

*German.* Two years of work which should include the reading of from 225 to 300 texts and easy stories and plays.

Students in high schools that have good laboratory equipment may substitute a year's work in each of two sciences (chemistry, physics, botany) for *either* French *or* German; or they may substitute a year's work in one science (chemistry, physics, botany) and an additional year's work in history for *either* French *or* German. Some southern standard colleges for women allow other substitutions, but those suggested above are *preferred* by all.

# SOUTHERN STANDARD COLLEGES AND METHODIST "CLASS A" COLLEGES.

Much confusion has arisen from the classification of *Methodist* colleges by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have a Class A of colleges *for men*, and a Class A of colleges *for women* rated on an entirely different basis. And the general public reading the advertisements of such colleges as Athens, Columbia, Greensboro, Martha Washington, and Woman's College of Alabama, does not stop to consider that they are not national Class A colleges, but *Methodist* Class A colleges—and colleges *for women* at that. Since there is no longer a national "Division A" of colleges, the only way to determine whether a Methodist "Class A" college in the South is a standard college or not is to find out whether it belongs to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

The following is a complete list of all colleges in the South belonging to the Southern College Association, with the date of their election to membership:

Vanderbilt University (1895).....	Nashville, Tenn.
University of North Carolina (1895).....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of the South (1895).....	Sewanee, Tenn.
University of Mississippi (1895).....	University Miss.
Washington and Lee University (1895).....	Lexington, Va.
Trinity College (1895).....	Durham, N. C.
University of Tennessee (1897).....	Knoxville, Tenn.
University of Alabama (1897).....	University, Ala.
West Virginia University (1900).....	Morgantown, W. Va.
University of Missouri (1901).....	Columbia, Mo.
University of Texas (1901).....	Austin, Tex.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1902).....	Lynchburg, Va.
Tulane University <sup>21</sup> (1903).....	New Orleans, La.
Goucher College (1903).....	Baltimore, Md.
University of Virginia (1904).....	Charlottesville, Va.
Randolph-Macon College (1904).....	Ashland, Va.
Central University (1905).....	Danville, Ky.
Agnes Scott College (1907).....	Decatur, Ga.

<sup>21</sup>Including Sophie Newcomb College.



University of Georgia (1909).....	Athens, Ga.
Richmond College <sup>22</sup> 1910).....	Richmond, Va.
University of Chattanooga (1910).....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Southwestern Presbyterian University (1911).....	Clarksville, Tenn.
Mercer University (1912).....	Macon, Ga.
Southern University (1912).....	Greensboro, Ala.
Millsaps College (1912).....	Jackson, Miss.
Converse College (1912).....	Spartanburg, S. C.
University of Louisiana (1913).....	Baton Rouge, La.
University of Florida (1913).....	Gainesville, Fla.
Johns Hopkins University (1914).....	Baltimore, Md.
The William M. Rice Institute (1914).....	Houston, Tex.
Baylor University (1914).....	Waco, Tex.
Florida State College for Women (1915).....	Tallahassee, Fla.
University of Louisville (1915).....	Louisville, Ky.
State University of Kentucky (1915).....	Lexington, Ky.
Transylvania College (1915).....	Lexington, Ky.
George Peabody College for Teachers (1915).....	Nashville, Tenn.
Southern University (1915).....	Georgetown, Tex.

### THE ELIGIBLE LIST<sup>23</sup> OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

The eligible list of colleges of the Southern Association of College Women is made up (1) of colleges belonging to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States that require a minimum of four units of foreign language for entrance, and a minimum of two years of foreign language for graduation; (2) of colleges on the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation; (3) of colleges recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; (4) and of a few approved colleges outside the territory covered by the Southern College Association and not included in group (2) or (3).

<sup>22</sup>Including Westhampton College.

<sup>23</sup>This list may be obtained from the Secretary of the Southern Association of College Women, Miss Mary Leal Harkness, Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.







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